

TYPES OF NUMBERS

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Odd Numbers

Odd numbers are numbers that end in any of these digits - 1 3 5 7 9
They cannot be divided equally by 2.

Even Numbers

Even numbers are numbers that end in any of these digits - 0 2 4 6 8
They can be divided equally by 2.

Prime Numbers

A prime number is any number which can only be divided by 1 and itself without leaving a remainder.

The following are the Prime Numbers between 1 and 100:-

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67
71 73 79 83 89 97 (Note: They are all odd numbers except for 2)

Base Numbers

A Base Number is a number from which all calculations are made. Usually this is 10 as we practise our Maths in the **Denary System** with a base 10 number. i.e.. Once we reach 10 in counting, we go back to 1 and continue adding digits until we reach the second 10, i.e. 20.

Cardinal Numbers

A Cardinal Number is any number which is used in counting such as 40, 41, 42 or 5, 10, 15, 20 etc. Numbers which follow each other without any gaps are called **consecutive numbers**.

Whole Numbers

A Whole Number is any number which does not have any fractions or parts (or remainders) with it. E.g. 2, 5, 67, etc. Its mathematical name is **integer**. Whole numbers can be either positive or negative numbers.

Note: The digit 0 can also be a whole number.

Mixed Numbers

A Mixed Number is one which contains both whole numbers and fractions. E.g. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (This can also be called a "Mixed Fraction").

Perfect Numbers

A Perfect Number is a number which is formed by adding all its factors together. E.g. 6 is a perfect number formed by adding $1 + 2 + 3$ together which are its factors. 28 is another perfect number i.e. $1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28$.

Remainder Numbers

This type of number occurs in a division sum where the number dividing into the sum will not divide exactly and so there is a number left over. This is called the remainder and is shown in Maths with the letter 'r'. E.g. $64 \div 7 = 9 \text{ r } 1$.

Recurring Numbers

A recurring number is one which keeps repeating itself. This usually occurs in a division sum such as $100 \div 3$ which equals $33\text{ }3$ recurring. The 3 after the decimal point will go on and on without ending.

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